FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ANDEAN COUNTRIES MEET, DISCUSS BOLIVIAN SITUATION

Bolivia Excluded

PY101453 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The meeting of Andean Group countries which is being held beginning today in the Peruvian capital for the exclusive purpose of studying the political situation in Bolivia will be attended by a Bolivian confidential envoy. He is Gen (Elias Belmonte Pavon) (ret) who has been appointed by the Foreign Ministry to fulfill that mission, according to an announcement by Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez. The Bolivian envoy will explain to the Andean representatives the present situation in Bolivia, particularly the change of government on 1 November. Bedregal said that the meeting will basically deal with the establishment of a council of foreign ministers from the Andean subregion. The subject of the institutional change in the Bolivian Government will also be thoroughly studied by Ecuadorean, Colombian, Peruvian and Venezuelan government representatives.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Lima that Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja stated last night that the exclusion of representatives from Bolivia from a meeting of Andean foreign ministers is a result of the fact that they do not represent a democratic regime. He made that remark when he arrived in Lima from Quito to participate in the meeting, which is to begin on Monday, for the constitution of a council of foreign ministers.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry had confirmed that only delegations from Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru would attend the meeting. The exclusion of Bolivia, which is also a member of the Andean Pact, is an implicit expression of protest and sorrow by the Andean countries at the events in that country following Col Alberto Natusch Busch's uprising which took place 1 week ago against Walter Guevara Arze's constitutional regime, Pareja said. The Ecuadorean minister also said that the events in Bolivia are quite painful, and we hope that the situation will become somewhat clearer. We have faith that democracy will be restored in Bolivia, but I am not well-informed about the latest events in our fellow country, he commented.

Foreign Ministers Issue Statement

PA120400 Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 11 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 11 Nov (AFP)--Alfredo Pareja, Diego Uribe, Carlos Garcia Bedoya and Jose Alberto Zambrano, the foreign ministers of Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, respectively, are meeting here with their Spanish colleague Marcelino Oreja in order to analyze the Bolivian situation and sign a constitutive agreement of the Andean foreign ministers' council. The text of the communique signed by the four Andean foreign ministers reads as follows:

The foreign ministers of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, meeting in Lima on the occasion of the signing of the constitutive agreement of the Andean Pact foreign ministers' council, which the Spanish foreign minister has attended as an observer, have begun to analyze the situation in Bolivia. This situation has regrettably prevented the attendance of the representative of that sister country, who was invited during the last Andean foreign ministers meeting in La Paz.

An initial analysis leads us to conclude that the interruption of the constitutional process in Bolivia is a cause for greatest concern. The violation of human rights, shedding of innocent blood and attack on democratic institutions are serious acts of aggression deserving a most emphatic rejection in the name of our deep solidarity with the Bolivian people. All this affects not only the movement toward democratization evident in the Andean community but also the process of subregional integration itself.

The foreign ministers, without intending to interfere in Bolivia's domestic affairs, shall continue to closely analyze the situation in order to issue a declaration at the end of our Lima meetings. Meanwhile, we trust future events in Bolivia will allow us to hail positive steps taken by the Bolivian Government for the good of its people and Latin American democracy.

It was also revealed here that a Bolivian delegation might arrive in Lima shortly, and also that the Andean foreign ministers might issue another communique tonight.

Recognition of Bolivia Withheld

PY101858 Paris AFP in Spanish 1841 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Lima, 10 Nov (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe stated here today that Colombia will not recognize Col Alberto Natusch's Bolivian Government.

Shortly before, the Venezuelan delegate to the economic and social committee of the Andean Group, Andres Mercau, had announced that President Luis Herrera Campins has indefinitely postponed his visit to Bolivia, a statement which was later confirmed by Pedro Luis Echeverria, Venezuelan ambassador in La Paz.

LATIN AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS SUPPORT CUBAN SEAT ON UNSC

PA102305 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The governments of Mexico, Panama and Nicaragua have reiterated their support for Cuba's drive as head o the nonalined movement, to occupy a seat on the UN Security Council as a nonpermanent member.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda said his country will give its full support to Cuba as it has in the 28 votes that have been taken so far and that it will maintain this position to the end. "We greatly respect Colombia," Castaneda stated, "but we committed our vote to Cuba and we have fulfilled our commitment as a responsible country."

Juan Manuel Castulovich, Panamanian deputy foreign minister, has said that Cuba's to occupy the Security Council seat vacated by Bolivia is perfectly just. He noted that since the seat is rotated among countries, Cuba should be elected to that post. He pointed to the greater number of votes obtained by Cuba over Colombia, which is also seeking the vacant post.

Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaragua's permanent ambassador to the United Nations, recently told Radio Havana that his country has firmly supported Cuba's aspiration and will continue to do so because Cuba's presence on the Security Council will give the 95 countries of the nonalined movement proper representation. Tinoco said Colombia should withdraw its candidacy for the sake of Latin American unity in the United Nations.

BOLIVIAN ENVOY LEAVES BEFORE ASSUMING POST

PY091938 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1840 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (TELAM)--Ambassador Jorge Escobaria Cusicanqui has just returned to his country, Bolivia, without having been able to take over his post. [Words indistinct] at Ezeiza Airport by Agustin Saavedra Weise, charge d'affaires of the embassy.

The diplomat said that he was cordially and warmly received here; unfortunately, the accreditation ceremony was suspended because of the change of government.

Now I will have to find out about the prospects of taking up the post as ambassador for my country in Buenos Aires. I naturally put the post at the disposal of my government. The solution of this will depend on internal events in Bolivia.

He further said: All we Bolivians fervently desire a prompt solution and for activities to return to normal very soon.

MEATPACKING PLANT WORKERS STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY

PY091445 Paris AFP in Spanish 2110 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (AFP)--Labor sources have reported that more than 3,000 workers of a meatpacking plant began a strike today at their work places demanding an improvement in their salaries.

They are workers of the Swift-Armour Company, which has declared that the action violates current legislation in Argentina that denies the right to strike.

Despite intimidation by their employer, the workers remain at their posts without carrying out their tasks. They have asked for a 150-percent increase in their salaries.

CUTA ANNOUNCES LABOR LEADERS MAY NOT LEAVE COUNTRY

PY092345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2115 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (NA)--The United Leadership of Argentine Workers (CUTA) announced that "in view of the announced promulgation of the new law of professional associations" which "intends to divide the labor movement," it has decided that "none of its leaders may leave the country as long as this threat is pending," and that "our absence in these international meetings will warn the world of the seriousness of the event."

CUTA, which decided to go "into permanent session," ordered that "all leaders remain in their posts in Argentina" in order "to plan from our country all the alternatives in defense of the workers' interests."

Therefore, CUTA will not send representatives to the AFL-CIO and the CIOLS [International Federation of Free Union Organizations].

REPORTAGE ON CONGRESS MEETINGS, TALKS WITH LABOR, MILITARY

COB Invited to 9 Nov Meeting

PY091305 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The Congress yesterday declared itself in permanent session and invited the Executive Committee of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] to participate in the first Congress meeting to begin at 1000 today. Last night at about 2240, when most senators and deputies had already left the Congress building, Oscar Zamora read a declaration by the presidents of the two chambers. The document says:

The legislative branch is the only legally constituted branch and an expression of popular sovereignty; it has powers and prerogatives granted to it by the constitution. The solution of the present political and institutional crisis thus (?depends on) the honorable National Congress, which therefore declares itself in permanent session.

Deputy Oscar Zamora also said that the entire COB Executive Committee was invited to the first Congress meeting, which will take place today at 1000. The purpose is to jointly study the political problem of the nation.

'Co-Government' Rejected

PY091908 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1819 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 9 Nov (LATIN)--The National Congress today tacitly rejected Col Alberto Natusch Busch's proposal for the formation of a co-government and has started to discuss the formation of a triumvirate with the participation of the workers as the only solution to the serious Bolivian crisis.

The two legislative chambers have been summoned for a 2100 GMT plenary session which should make a final decision regarding the future of Natusch's government, established on 1 November in a bloody coup.

Congress met today with the COB's Executive Committee to analyze the alternative to a triumvirate government which will include the participation of the armed forces.

Juan Lechin Oquendo, leader of the workers' sector, listened to and expanded on a report on the various negotiations carried out to date between the legislative branch and the government established by the coup, but he did not give any details on the decisions taken by the organization he leads.

Lechin asserted that the COB will make its decision once Congress decides whether the proposed triumvirate is convenient. He added that the congressional proposal will be submitted to the national leaders of the labor movement tomorrow for their consideration.

Previously, representatives of various political forces expressed their complete rejection of the formula of a government of Congress with a government of Natusch, such as he proposed last Wednesday.

According to a statement of a leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), the leftist political parties rejected this possibility because it is an incompatible coexistence between a de facto government and a fictitious constitutional power.

The opposition, unanimously against this alternative of co-government was tacitly supported by all the blocs which immediately continued studying the possibility of a triumvirate, with the mandatory participation of workers, and its alternatives regarding the armed forces representation--that is, with or without Natusch.

'Provisional Government' Proposed

PY091830 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] The Executive Board of the National Congress has approved a resolution which proposes the formation of a provisional government with a 30-day mandate as the only constitutional and coherent measure to achieve a final solution of the political crisis of the country. Oscar Zamora, first vice president of the Senate, reported to Radio Panamericana on all the details of the decision, (?stressing) that a complete solution to the current critical, difficult situation can be reached only with the participation of the powers in conflict.

Firm Rejection of Natusch Rule

PY100250 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0205 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 9 Nov (LATIN)--The National Congress tonight reiterated its flat rejection of the continuance of Col Alberto Natusch in the government, demanding the return of the government to the constituted power as the only way out of the serious crisis following last Thursday's coup.

In a stormy debate, almost all of the blocs in Congress were decisively against the anti-democratic coup and supported a resolution demanding the reutrn of the executive branch to the legislative branch. Speakers for the majority alliances and minority parties rejected any possibility of a co-government with Natusch Busch, whether at the level of an agreement between the two powers or through the formation of a triumvirate to include the armed forces.

The tendency tonight was toward reaching a concensus to demand the return of the government to the National Congress represented by its president, Deputy Lidia Gueiler, in order to start the immediate reorganization of the constitutional government. Several deputies and senators changed that the legislative branch was deceived by clever manipulations exercised during the last few days from the government palace through proposals aimed at forging an imcompatible arrangement between the de facto executive branch and a false, handcuffed Congress.

After almost 5 hours of debate only one motion was presented--which still has not been submitted for voting--which rejects the proposal for a co-government because it is incompatible with current constitutional norms and democratic freedom.

Resolution Repudiates Natusch

PY101330 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY

[Summary] Congress has approved a resolution, by a 93-23 vote, which says:

"The honorable National Congress, considering that as [word indistinct] and expression of the will of the people it has the responsibility of seeking a political solution which permits the implementation of a democratic, constitutional regime, resolves:

"1. To confirm that the Congress, as an expression of the sovereign will of the people [words indistinct] is empowered to assume the task of constituting an executive branch.

"2. To invite the Bolivian Labor Central and the armed forces of the nation to participate in the search for a political solution which can save the democratic process of the country and the internal peace of the nation.

"3. To confirm its repudiation of the de facto regime installed on 1 November.

"Given in the session room of the honorable National Congress in La Paz on 10 November 1979."

Natusch Charged With Withdrawing Funds

PY101430 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY

[Relay by (Victor Hugo Carvajal) from the National Congress]

[Excerpt] The National Congress has just called a recess. Several congressmen spoke tonight before the recess. One of them--Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz--expressed his complete opposition to any transaction between the National Congress and the Natusch Busch regime. In his speech, Quiroga Santa Cruz charged the de facto government with having withdrawn from the Bolivian Central Bank 69 million pesos--equivalent to $3.5 million. He noted that this has reduced the country's monetary reserves which, as of last week, amounted to only $12 million.

Military Communique Favors Triumvirate

PY101744 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 10 Nov (LATIN)--last night while a stormy debate in Congress on the suspension of the triumvirate negotations continued, the armed forces released a communique saying that a government with representatives of the armed forces, the National Congress and the workers would be a true solution to the needs of the country at the present time.

They warned, however, that those who do not share this spirit of peacemaking or who intend to inflame minds again in search of de facto solutions would be the only ones responsible for the consequences.

Second Communique Backs Natusch

PY122343 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2305 GMT 12 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 12 Nov (TELAM-DPA)--The Armed Forces Command issued a communique today supporting the government of Col Alberto Natusch. The communique denies reports aired at noon today by some [words indistinct] from La Paz that the armed forces have decided to replace Colonel Natusch with another army officer who has returned from abroad recently. The communique states that there is entire institutional unity behind the nation's president, adding that there is truth to the fact that "a commission has been appointed to represent the armed forces in negotiations with the National Congress."

Congress, Military, Labor to Meet

WA112121 London REUTER in English 2030 GMT 11 Nov 79 WA

[Text] La Paz, Nov 11, REUTER--Bolivian Armed Forces leaders will meet representatives of parliament and the labor movement tomorrow in an attempt to settle the country's future following the overthrow of civilian President Walter Guevara Arze.

Leaders of the armed forces said in a communique last night they were willing to hold talks with the two other sides following widespread opposition to the November 1 coup and to Colonel Alberto Natusch who led it and assumed the presidency.

Parliament and the Bolivian workers confederation both said today that while they accepted the possibility of an agreement with the armed forces, they would object to Colonel Natusch remaining in power.

COB said 200 people had died in street fighting between workers and troops following the coup and that about 100 people had disappeared.

Political parties, students and professional organizations have also rejected Colonel Natusch who has the support only of a large section of the armed forces.

Armed Forces Commander General Eden Castillo said he was confident the talks would lead to "restoration of peace and allow the democratization process the full enforcement of the constitution...."

Meanwhile, Mr Guevara Arze reiterated yesterday that the would not resign and said he was still heading a "clandestine" government. He told a press conference on the outskirts of La Paz that he had asked other members of the five-nation Andean Pact--Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--to condemn Colonel Natusch's "bloody uprising."

COB Discussions Preceding Trilateral Talks

PY121559 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] Congress will meet again today to try to overcome the political crisis the country is experiencing, aiming to restore democracy as the most appropriate way of guaranteeing peace and tranquillity in Bolivia.

With this objective in mind, representatives of the armed forces, the Bolivian Labor Central--COB--senators and deputies will meet with the immediate intention of restoring democracy to the government. The armed forces have stated their desire to start the talks in completely good faith since this is a very patriotic action, according to the commander in chief.

The COB, during its national meeting, stated its support for democracy and reiterated its condemnation of the military coup which took place 12 days ago. It also excluded any possibility of Col Alberto Natusch remaining in the government. At the same time the COB stated the need to hold general elections for president, vice president, senators, deputies and intendants in all the departments of the national territory in order to comply with the constitution.

This situation, broadly debated in the National Congress which reiterated its opposition to the de facto government and refused to recognize Col Alberto Natusch, will be solved at this level in special meetings to discuss the Congress resolution aimed at raising the country out of its political crisis.

With this in mind, the formal meetings will begin today but it is not known where the meetings will be held, that is, in the Congress, the COB headquarters or the armed forces headquarters, depending on who will participate in the meetings. [sentence as heard]

The leaders of the COB will hold another meeting to continue its analysis of the country's political situation which has resulted from the 1 November military coup. The COB has declared a 30-day mourning period for the victims of the confrontations in the different departments of the nation. In order to help the economic situation of widows, orphans and relatives of the dead, the COB has decided to propose to the Congress the promulgation of a law compensating the relatives of the people who were killed or injured during the confrontations. The COB has also requested a thorough investigation regarding the charges that members of the current government withdrew approximately 3 million Bolivian pesos from the Bolivian Central Bank. Today the COB will also discuss various issues related to pacification of the country and, at the same time, the goal of enforcing a democratic government. It was stated that no definite COB representative, who would be authorized to help transact an agreement, has yet been named.

Meanwhile, the Bank Workers Federation, CTB, has ordered the suspension of activities this morning in order for its members to attend a mass. According to reports given to Radio Panamericana, activities will be suspended from 0800 until 1200 today so that bank workers can attend a mass in San Francisco Church in memory of the workers who died during the recent events which have taken place in the country in opposition to the military coup. The CTB has declared both a state of emergency in all the organizations affiliated with the CTB and a 30-day mourning period. The CTB has also decided to obey all the resolutions of the COB since this is the highest union organization of the country which sets the rules for its members.

Other Activities Prior to Talks

PY121844 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1721 GMT 12 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 12 Nov (LATIN)--The Congress today analyzed solutions to the Bolivian Government crisis hours before the important tripartite meeting with the military and workers to define the institutional future. The High Military Command and the highest leaders of the Bolivian Labor Central (COB) were called by the Congress at 2100 GMT to start negotiations to achieve a peaceful political solution to the crisis resulting from the 1 November military coup.

A legislator of the leftist Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) told LATIN that there is full agreement that the Congress should decide on the presidency in order to return to constitutional rule.

Colonel Natusch, responsible for the bloody coup, said last night, during his first interview since the 1 November coup, that he was prepared to retain control of the government. Natusch explained, on the only government-owned television station, the reasons for the coup which deposed interim President Walter Guevara Arze who he accused of trying to extend his 1-year mandate, dissolve the Congress and create disunity in the armed forces.

Regarding his government program he confirmed his decision to grant a general salary increase to Bolivian workers and to agree to worker participation in running the state's economy and its main enterprises.

During the television interview, during which Natusch was interviewed as president of the republic, he expressed respect for democratic institutions and for union, university and political organizations.

Last night the government ordered the closure of the school year for the primary and intermediate levels of national education, allowing the promotion of students to the next level including those who failed their third bimonthly examinations.

The state-owned television at the same time released a communique (?by) the expelled leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Guillermo Bedregal, one of the civilians involved in the coup and current foreign minister, which stated that the chief of that party--former President Victor Paz Estenssoro--was informed about and agreed with the 1 November coup. Bedregal also revealed that deposed President Guevara Arze on two occasions sought to provoke the military into closing the National Congress.

Guevara Arze came out of seclusion [clandestinidad] again and went to a Mass honoring the victims of the violent incidents which followed the coup. The deposed president attended the Mass in a downtown church and then--pressured by the people--improvised a speech from a pickup truck. He said: "The struggle must continue in defense of democracy and I will continue to struggle alongside my people until the usurper and perpetrator of the coup is expelled."

Communique on Tripartite Meeting

PY130054 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 0025 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Communique issued by the Bolivian National Congress in La Paz on 12 November]

[Text] The Executive Board of the National Congress hereby informs the public that the first meeting of representatives of the National Congress, the armed forces and the Bolivian Labor Central was held today as scheduled to initiate a frank exchange of opinions toward finding a political solution which would be instrumental in safeguarding the country's democratic process and in guaranteeing internal peace.

The parties involved have expressed their common desire to make every possible effort to reach an agreement that will be in the best interests of the country. To this end, they will convene again tomorrow, 13 November, at 1700 at the Senate building.

They have also decided to call on all institutions, political parties and the people at large, to remain calm and to create an atmosphere conducive to paving the way for the negotiations now underway.

[Signed] Lidia Gueiler Tejada, president; Jorge Alderete and Luiz Anez Alvarez, secretaries.

Further on 12 Nov Joint Talks

PY130224 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0157 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 12 Nov (LATIN)--The National Congress, the armed forces and the Bolivian Labor Central tonight suspended their search for a solution to the Bolivian Government crisis in order to conduct sectorial consultations and to undertake a second tripartite meeting tomorrow.

Spokesmen for the civilian parties have noted, however, that the prevailing tendency was to achieve a "constitutional solution" that would eliminate "highly conflicting" factors.

A leftist legislator stated that the bases proposed by the National Congress--which today rejected the de facto government of Col Alberto Natusch for the third time and claimed its exclusive constitutional prerogative to reorganize the executive branch--"were not rejected" during the secret meeting.

Other sources referred to "highly conflicting" elements, noting that the institutional agreement would propose the elimination of both Natusch and the deposed interim President Walter Guevara Arze in the organization of a new government scheme on constitutional bases.

A high-ranking congressman of the Centrist Alliance told LATIN that the logical, initial solution of the Congress would be for the executive branch to return to Congress its constitutional authority represented by its president, Lidia Gueiler.

Leftist Senator Oscar Zamora, leader of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, stated at the end of the meeting that the parties involved in the negotiations had a frank exchange of opinions so they can initiate consultations in their respective sectors tomorrow.

The second round of these trilateral negotiations is scheduled for 2100 GMT tomorrow, Senator Zamora said, adding that "to begin with, each position will be debated separately."

The principal labor leader and COB secretary, Juan Lechin Oquendo, remarked briefly that "the meeting was somewhat heated," but he states his belief that "the solution will be a peaceful, constitutional one."

Father Leonidas Sanchez, president of the Senate, admitted that "progress has been made in the negotiations thanks to the sincerity of all parties involved."

The military representatives--Gen Oscar Larrain, defense minister, and Col Lucio Anez Reivero, chief of staff of the Army Command--declined to make statements.

Stadning before the legislative building, approximately 100 persons noisily condemned the 1 November military coup and its main leader, Col Alberto Natusch.

NATUSCH CONFIRMS WILLINGNESS TO FORM TRIUMVIRATE

FY091245 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Nov 79 FY

[Text] President Alberto Natusch Busch confirmed last night the decision made by his government to honor the agreement made with congressmen to form a joint government, including Congress President Lidia Gueiler and a representative of the working class.

The position of Alberto Natusch's government is contained in the following statement:

Bolivians, it is my duty to inform you that in accordance with the agreements reached among the government, the leadership of the honorable National Congress and those responsible for the party blocs in the Congress in the presence of high churchmen from the Catholic Church as mediators, we confirm to the nation our decision to honor this agreement regarding the organization of the executive branch as a joint government, formed by the president who is now speaking, the president of the National Congress and a delegate from the working class.

In order to reach an end to the present situation, the implementation of the agreement requires the confirmation of this commitment by the Congress leadership and the heads of the party blocs in order to ensure final social peace and the democratic life of the republic.

NATUSCH CALLS FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN MAY 1980

PA092310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2255 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, Nov 9 (AFP)--Bolivian President Col Alberto Natusch Busch today officially called for elections to be held on 4 May 1980. The corresponding decree says elections will be for president and vice president only, since Congress was elected last July 9 to a 4-year term according to the constitution.

Further Details on Elections

PY100006 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2340 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 9 Nov (LATIN)--The government of Col Alberto Natusch called today for general elections in Bolivia for the first Sunday in May 1980. The decree, approved by the cabinet, established that general elections for president and vice president of the republic be held on 4 May. It adds that, in order to correct the irregularities which took place during the last two elections held in 1978 and 1979, the national electoral court will promulgate the appropriate regulations in agreement with the political organizations legally established in the country.

LIST OF NATUSCH BUSCH CABINET PUBLISHED

PY091359 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0043 GMT Nov 79 PY

[Text] The following is the list of ministers of Col Alberto Natusch Busch's cabinet:

Minister Secretary General of the Presidency	Boris Marinovic
President's Private Secretary	Daniel Salamanca
Chief of the Military Household	Lt Col Guillermo Velez Salmon
Informations Secretary General	Guillermo Rivero Tejada
Secretary General of Integration	Vacant
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship	Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez
Minister of Interior	Lt Col Carlos Mena Burgos
Minister of Finance	Agapito Monzon
Minister of National Defense	Gen Oscar Larrain Frontanilla
Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons	Vacant
Minister of Planning and Coordination	Alejandro Pacheco
Minister of Education and Culture	Wilfredo Cossio Aguilar
Minister of Transportation and Communications	Edil Sandoval Moron
Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism	Gen Julio Herrera
Minister of Labor and Trade Union Affairs	Raul Guzman Moreira
Minister of Public Health and Social Security	Aquiles Gomez
Minister of Mining and Metallurgy	Abel Ayoroa Argandona
Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Campesino Affairs	Navy Cap Carlos Fernandez
Minister of Urban Affairs and Housing	Lt Col Aroldo Cortez
Minister of Social Welfare and Family Affairs	Raul Roca Rivero.

SILES ZUAZO, MIR LEADER ARRESTED, LATER RELEASED

PY092203 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2144 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 9 Nov (LATIN)--Former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo was arrested this afternoon by naval troops in Tiquina, 90 km northwest of this capital, political sources reported.

Leaders of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) told LATIN that the former president was arrested along with Jaime Paz Zamora, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), in that location near the Titicaca Lake.

Siles Zuazo and Paz Zamora, members of the UDP presidential ticket during the July elections, were on their way to this caiptal from Peru by land.

Released Same Day as Arrest

PA100034 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 10 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 9 Nov (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo who was arrested this afternoon in Tiquina was released later, his secretary, Luis Calderon, revealed. Calderon added that Jaime Paz Zamora, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, had also been released.

Siles Zuazo and Paz Zamora received the largest number of votes during the Bolivian general elections held on 9 July.

Calderon could not explain to the press the reasons for the former president's arrest or for his later release by the government.

Siles Zuazo Press Conference

PY101315 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Hernan Siles Zuazo, president of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], last night asked for Col Alberto Natusch's resignation from the presidency, asserting that the national congressmen have the responsibility to preserve democracy and thus be worthy of the confidence of the nation.

In a statement released [words indistinct] to the country, Siles Zuazo condemned the military coup and paid homage to the sacrifice of the people during the bloody week.

The return to the country of this political leader, together with Jaime Paz Zamora, was surrounded by a number of contradictory reports regarding their detention by Interior Ministry and naval force personnel shortly after they crossed the Peruvian border at the town of Copacabana. They were both visiting Portugal and other countries when the coup d'etat took place. Jaime Paz Zamora reported that they were detained at 0800 yesterday by persons who said they were acting on Interior Ministry orders. He added that naval force personnel (?participated) in the operation at Copacabana and then took them to Tiquina where they were told that the action was taken because of the need to guarantee their personal security. Later, escorted by naval force personnel sent from La Paz for the purpose, the two political leaders arrived in La Paz at about 2000. They said that they were very well and respectfully treated at Tiquina barracks.

After an informative meeting with UDP and MNRI [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left] leaders, Siles Zuazo released a detailed statement at a press conference. The principal part of the statement says:

On my return to the country, together with Comrade Jaime Paz Zamora, after the events which have sunk the nation into mourning, as UDP president I express my categoric condemnation of the military coup which has not only interrupted the democratization process, achieved with so much sacrifice by the people, but has also caused mourning in hundreds of families of the (?poorest) sectors of the Bolivian population. I pay my homage to the workers of the Bolivian Labor Central, to the fallen and to the courage of our people which, I am sure, will inspire more liberation struggles among the brother nations of the continent--oppressed by dictatorial regimes--as they did when Bolivians initiated American independence. Popular sacrifice [words indistinct] is a demonstration of the Bolivian people knowing how to achieve freedom and fighting to preserve it.

POLITICAL POLICE REPORTEDLY SEEK TO ARREST GUEVARA ARZE

PY091558 Paris AFP in Spanish 1539 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 9 Nov (AFP)--The political police want to detain former President Walter Guevara Arze, his relatives reported today. These relatives indicated that security service agents went to Guevara's house to arrest him, but that the former president is "somewhere in the city, to continue his sacrifices for the reestablishment of democracy in the country," they added.

GUEVARA APPEALS TO ARMED FORCES TO REPUDIATE COUP

PY091351 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Walter Guevara Arze has sent a message to the armed forces saying that the absolute isolation of the military regime which is intending to establish itself and the general repudiation of the coup are evident 1 week after it was staged. The blood which has run in the streets, the collective intimidation, the economic bankruptcy in the offing and the international (?condemnation) are now burning the flesh and spirit of Bolivians.

After a long analysis, Guevara Arze's message asserts that the 1 November coup is an anachronic event, outdated by 10 years at least and irreparably condemned by international opinion, even by those big powers which have given the coup its distant origin; it is therefore doomed to failure in the end.

He concludes by asking the officers to examine our domestic realities honestly and frankly. There is still time, Guevara says, to save the dignity of the armed forces, now committed to the crazy adventure of a small group of officers instigated by shameless and greedy politicians.

The message concludes: It is more honest to admit a mistake in time than to arrogantly persist in it. The Bolivian people are waiting, and their future will depend on the decisions you make at this deplorable time in our history.

PADILLA URGES MILITARY TO 'RETURN DEMOCRACY TO THE PEOPLE'

PY091550 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Former President David Padilla Arancibia has stated that he is willing to mediate in the present political-military crisis being faced by the country. He offered to give advice in the search for a just and fair solution for the Bolivian people.

In a talk with local newsmen, the former commander in chief of the armed forces said that personally he disagreed with the attitude assumed by the armed forces which, together with certain politicians, have shed Bolivian blood in senseless clashes. He then said that the only aim of the exhortations he made over Radio Panamericana to his fellow officers and the people was to prevent bloodshed and reach an honorable agreement. Unfortunately, this intention was thwarted by passions and stubbornness, which hindered a solution wanted by all.

Gen David Padilla Arancibia then referred to the book written by Guillermo Bedregal, now foreign minister, entitled "The Military in Bolivia," saying that the armed forces are insulted and discredited in it. Regarding this matter, he said that many young officers have probably not read the book, but the generals know it, and he himself cannot understand the anomaly of Bedregal being one of the principal members of the new government.

The former president then referred to his own administration, saying that when the military junta was heading the executive branch there were never any confrontations among Bolivians and that there was no shedding of tears in Bolivian homes.

General Padilla maintained that the present crisis began with the election of Guevara Arze as interim president of the country. That situation had to be endured in order to give a democratic solution of the process which had been initiated. He added that the most correct and advisable course now is to return democracy to the people. In this connection he asserted that the Congress should elect the new president, whether he be a civilian or a military man.

He then stated that he cannot understand how certain congressmen, who formerly defended democracy, are now committed to the new government pattern. He also said that the leaders of the political alliances are also to blame for the situation being faced by Bolivia, because at a certain time they prepared a coup d'etat and then they backed out.

He deplored that the arms acquired by his government have been used to shed Bolivian blood.

Regarding the unity of the armed forces, he categorically maintained that it is only fictitious and illusory, because there have always been cliques supporting one position or another. He also maintained that many of his fellow officers disagree with the recent bloodshed, but that they do not voice their opinion for obvious reasons.

When asked what the correct attitude of the armed forces should be in the present situation, General Padilla replied that they should return democracy to the people who won it with difficulty and led the country toward its constitutionalization.

General Padilla concluded by stating that the attitude of the Bolivian people, above all the people of La Paz, showed that it wants freedom and peace. At the moment of crisis they showed their combativeness, and the present government has no solid support to enable it to fulfill its tasks.

PAZ ESTENSSORO SAYS VANCE TOLD HIM ABOUT COUP IN ADVANCE

PA130147 Paris AFP in Spanish 0133 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 12 Nov (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro said here today that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told him about Col Alberto Natusch's planned military coup 5 days before it happened.

Vance was in La Paz attending the ninth OAS foreign ministers conference. The conference adjourned 6 hours before armored units in La Paz overthrew Walter Guevara Arze, a lawyer and the country's constitutional president, replacing him with Col Alberto Natusch Busch.

AFP: NATUSCH COUP WAS MOVED UP 48 HOURS

PY072131 Paris AFP in Spanish 0302 GMT 7 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (AFP)--According to well-informed travelers who arrived in Salta from Bolivia, the coup d'etat which brought Col Alberto Natusch Busch to power in Bolivia had to have been advanced by 48 hours.

According to the initial plan, the coup was to take place once the OAS delegates had left Bolivia, but it had to be advanced from 3 November to 1 November because President Walter Guevara Arze had suddenly made some changes in the command of the powerful motorized regiment of Ingavi. In line with a prior agreement among the officers of the regiment, the coup was to take place immediately if such a change took place.

This military plan had obtained the political support of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement led by three-time president of the nation, Victor Paz Estenssoro, who withdrew his support for the plan only a few days before its implementation.

RULES OF STATE OF SIEGE IN LA PAZ DEPARTMENT ISSUED

PY101354 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The prefect of La Paz Department yesterday released a decree which implements the enforcement of the state of siege ordered by the government.

The prefect's orders say that public demonstrations and meetings are prohibited until further notice throughout La Paz Department during the 24 hours of the day. Public entertainment premises, such as nightclubs, bars, restaurants and others may remain open until 2400 under the responsibility of their owners. All traffic by vehicle or on foot, either in groups or individually, is prohibited on the streets of the city between 0100 and 0500.

Persons who travel to the interior should obtain a safe-conduct from the National Investigations Board. Vehicular traffic during curfew hours must be specifically authorized by the National Traffic Service.

Persons who need to move during curfew hours should obtain a permit from the office of the La Paz Department prefect.

HUMAN RIGHTS ASSEMBLY REPORTS ON CASUALTIES

PY101441 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Spokesmen for the human rights permanent assembly have reported that they have thus far gathered evidence that the casualties of the recent clashes are as follows: 207 dead, 201 wounded and 111 missing. They added that all the victims are civilians and that they continue to receive reports on other victims. They noted that they cannot give precise figures because they do not know the total number of dead removed by military trucks and because relatives of some victims refuse to file the appropriate report out of fear of reprisal.

PRESIDENT REJECTS DIRECT ELECTIONS, RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PY091751 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Nov (AFP)--The remarks voiced by Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo in Caracas yesterday in defense of indirect elections for president today elicited broad reactions in the Brazilian news media.

President Figueiredo voiced his thoughts shortly before starting on his trip back to Brasilia at the end of his official 44-hour visit to Venezuela.

General Figueiredo indicated that if it were up to him, "Brazil would never again have direct elections for president of the nation" because he is a "fervent" supporter of the electoral system established in the country in 1964.

There were also reactions to Figueiredo's comments on the possibility of reestablishing relations with Cuba. General Figueiredo reaffirmed Brazil's position "of not reestablishing diplomatic relations with the Cuban regime" as long as "Fidel Castro continues exporting his soldiers to other countries."

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN BOLIVIAN COUP

PY091809 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1733 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 9 Nov (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro has said that Brazil will recognize the new Bolivian Government as soon as it receives an official communication about its composition and stating that it has control of the nation and will respect international treaties. This report was published today by the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO. In it Guerreiro again denies alleged Brazilian intervention in Col Alberto Natusch Busch's coup that overthrew constitutional President Walter Guevara Arze.

According to the Sao Paulo newspaper, Guerreiro said that "Brazil had no problems with President Guevara." He added that Guevara Arze "wished to modify the payment system in the gas agreement but in a manner perfectly acceptable to Brazil.... Bolivian gas is of interest to Brazil, but it is far from being a priority."

He called it "foolishness" to say that Brazil was involved in the coup d'etat in Bolivia because of the fact that Vice Foreign Minister Joao Baena Soares knows Natusch Busch. According to the paper, Guerreiro said: "In that case, all Latin America would be involved because during the OAS General Assembly in La Paz, all delegations got to know important people on the Bolivian scene."

He recalled that Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano had told him that "the night before the coup he had a chance to talk with Natusch Busch during a reception. They talked about many issues, but he did not even suspect the events which later took place."

He added that Brazil has not recognized the Bolivian Government because it has not received a formal note. He indicated that, according to Brazilian diplomatic procedures, when an official note is received advising of the creation of a government, recognition is automatic "as long as this new government promises to respect international treaties and states that it is in control of its territory." He explained that "this is the usual procedure."

GOVERNMENT DENIES 'ARAFAT REQUEST TO VISIT

FY130150 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Nov 79 p 1 FY

[Text] The Brazilian Government considers it inconvenient to have PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in the country, diplomatic sources revealed yesterday in Brasilia. During his visit to Portugal, 'Arafat told his advisers to ask Ambassador Dario de Castro Alves about the possibility of his coming to Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo from Lisbon. His request was denied. Itamaraty has officially announced that it has not yet made any decision about the installation of a PLO office in Brasilia. The government is still studying the issue.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT INVITES FIGUEIREDO TO VISIT

FY122321 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Nov 79 FY

[Text] Social Communications Minister Said Farhat announced today that President Rafael Videla telephoned President Joao Baptista Figueiredo last Friday to personally invite him to visit Argentina in 1980. The conversation lasted 10 minutes. Details on the date of the visit and its agenda will have to be worked out by the foreign ministries of the two countries.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER RETURNS

FY091410 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Nov 79 FY

[Text] (Apollonio de Carvalho), former army officer and founder of the Brazilian Revolutionary Communist Party who was expelled from the country in 1970, has returned to the country. On arriving at Congonhas Airport, he granted a press conference which was recorded by the news team of this radio network.

[Begin (Carvalho) recording] I believe that all of us who feel the problems of our times and their effects must conduct a responsible and at the same time heartfelt reevaluation of the events which have taken place. We must make a critical and self-critical reevaluation.

I have had the opportunity to answer similar questions in prior interviews and have felt a great deal of concern about the analysis of the reasons for and paths, consequences and results of the armed confrontation which prevailed in our country especially after 1968 and until 1971 or 1972.

My thoughts led me to two very important conclusions: First, my concern over bringing to the people's attention--although this has already been done by the comrade who discussed the issue I am discussing in past interviews in Rio de Janeiro--and the tendency which I perceived among certain newspapers, journalists and sectors toward giving a great deal of attention to the problem of armed struggle along with other current problems. [sentence as heard]

I believe that it would be interesting to divide this issue in two parts. First of all, the problem of armed struggle can in no way be viewed as a current problem. Nowadays, the main problem of the popular forces is how to use this political opening achieved by the people to organize the struggle and the resistance to the military dictatorship on the basis of democratic freedoms. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS APOSTOLIC NUNCIO'S NEGOTIATIONS IN IRAN

PY100059 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos has announced that the Chilean Government has instructed its ambassador to Iran to support the negotiations being carried out by the apostolic nuncio to free the U.S. hostages.

Cubillos noted that the Chilean Government is very concerned about the present situation in Iran and, therefore, had imparted these instructions to Chilean Ambassador Felipe Geiger.

It is public knowledge that the Pope asked the apostolic nuncio in Iran to meet with the Ayatollah Khomeyni to find a solution to the present crisis with the United States.

COMMENTATOR SAYS U.S. MUST DEAL WITH IRAN FROM POSITION OF STRENGTH

PY121359 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Nov 79 PY

[Commentary by Carlos Prieto substituting for Rafael Kittsteiner]

[Excerpt] It is certainly curious that Iran, a nation that relies on oil as its only weapon, and a temporary weapon at that, is harassing the United States and other nations as well.

Anti-Iranian sentiment is spreading throughout the world in the same manner as anti-Nazi sentiment. This is quite understandable since fanatical groups do not exactly win everybody's affection. Anti-Iranian feeling, however, is not yet quite strong enough to make the most powerful nation on this earth react in accordance with its power, to react with the strength demanded by the situation and avoid being trampled on, to avoid being threatened and harassed by this group of fanatics.

This is one of the main points which Senator Kennedy is making in his campaign to win the Democratic Party's presidential nomination. Kennedy has strongly criticized the weakness of the Carter administration. I believe, however, that Carter, despite all his defects and despite his unquestionable weakness, is only an image of the present American society--a society which is filled with vices, a society which has fallen from its pedestal, a society which is showing incredible evidence of moral weakness, a society that has fallen to such depths that is unable to react against a group of fanatics who are holding American diplomatic officials in the American Embassy in Iran despite the tremendous power of the United States.

Edward Kennedy may have many defects, politically speaking. Edward Kennedy is a man who, because of his well-known anti-Chilean position, is not much liked in Chile. He does, however, have the ability to see that the weakness of the Carter administration is ruining the morale of U.S. citizens. In any event, this awareness will not be enough to save the most powerful nation in the world from the chaos that is looming from within if it does not react quickly enough. Otherwise, Iran or a small group of subversives will not be the only ones to threaten U.S. integrity in the future. It will be other more powerful enemies who, noticing the weakness of the United States, will try to dominate the world, like they are already trying to do through use of force. If the United States does not react, we will have to rely on the moral support of other Western countries to confront possible Soviet domination. This will undoubtedly mean the outbreak of a conflict of unforeseen proportions.

This is why it is imperative for the United States to react at the proper time. Strong U.S. leadership, a solid U.S. economy, a stable political situation and above all, solid morale, will give the world the necessary stability necessary to continue struggling for its development. If this is not the case, the integrity of the world itself will be in peril since this weakness is having its effect in other areas.

NAVY COMMANDER SAYS SOVIETS IN CUBA CONSTITUTE 'THREAT'

PY101547 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, 10 Nov (AFP)--Adm Toribio Merino, commander in chief of the Chilean Navy, stated here today that the Soviet presence in Cuba is the most serious problem America has at present.

The navy commander, who is also a member of the governing military junta, asserted in his interview with COSAS magazine that "the whole continent is threatened."

During the interview, Merino also referred to Chilean relations with its neighboring countries--Bolivia, Peru and Argentina. Regarding Bolivia's reiterated request for an outlet to the sea, Admiral Merino stated: "I do not think Bolivia needs anything. Bolivia is very well off as it is since it has never made use of the sea."

In reference to the Argentine-Chilean border conflict, he stated: "I think that the only solution is through mediation, and the pope is the right person for it."

He then pointed out that Chile has always demonstrated "that it respects all the decisions of the arbitration courts."

Regarding Chile's relations with Peru, Merino stated that he is sorry that at present they are "at the minister-consular level and not at the ambassadorial level."

PINOCHET MEETS URUGUAYAN JUSTICE MINISTER

PY101214 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Nov 79

[Excerpts] Uruguayan Justice Minister Fernando Bayardo Bengoa conveyed President Aparicio Mendez' greetings to President Augusto Pinochet during a courtesy visit paid to the president yesterday.

Bayardo pointed out that during his visit to Chile he was able to get a brief but deep impression of the task being carried out by his Chilean counterpart, Monica Madariaga.

The president of the Uruguayan Supreme Court, (Jose Gatto), Chilean Justice Minister Monica Madariaga and Uruguayan Ambassador Dante Paladini also attended the meeting with President Pinochet.

CUBILLOS ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA

PY100143 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos has stated that there are several positive events which confirm that there is an easing of tensions in Chilean-Argentine relations. He added that there is a notable improvement in their bilateral contacts.

Furthermore, Cubillos noted that the appropriate conditions for Chile to resume diplomatic relations with Bolivia are not yet apparent. About the pope's mediation, he said that the Chilean and Argentine delegations are now holding permanent and extensive meetings with Cardinal Antonio Samore. Among the events which will favor the easing of tensions between the two countries, he noted: the forthcoming meeting of the Chilean-Argentine Border Commission, a future meeting of the Argentine-Chilean Transportation Commission and the integration commission. Cubillos added that Chile favors all kinds of contacts which help to establish dialog.

Regarding Bolivia, Cubillos said that the problem of diplomatic relations between the two countries is a bilateral matter which demands the good will of both parties involved. He added that the erroneous path that Bolivia has followed, its bad conduct toward Chile, the disrespectful atmosphere during the OAS Assembly and all the incidents that took place in La Paz, make it obvious that the conditions for resuming diplomatic relations with Bolivia have not yet been met.

JOINT CHILEAN-COLOMBIAN COMMISSION ENDS MEETING

PY091629 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2349 GMT 8 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Chilean-Colombian joint commission ended today. The Colombian delegation was headed by Ambassador Camilo Jimenez Villalba, under secretary for financial affairs of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and the Chilean delegation by Ambassador Andres Concha Rodriguez.

During the meeting, the two delegations exchanged opinions regarding bilateral trade, economic cooperation, financial issues, tourism and the issuing of visas, scientific and technical cooperation, and land transportation, among other issues. The two delegations agreed that trade exchange was significantly increased in the last few years.

It was also agreed that commercial relations between businessmen of the two countries are fundamental for diversifying and increasing bilateral trade. In this connection, the contacts established by representatives of the Colombian coffee, rice and sugar sectors with national representatives who are involved in the marketing of these products is an important step.

It was also disclosed that scientific and technical cooperation may be extended to areas such as fishing and agriculture as well as professional training.

It was also suggested that a complementary agreement be reached between SERNATUR [National Tourism Service] and the National Tourism Department of Colombia.

CONSTRUCTION OF AIRSTRIP IN ANTARCTICA TO BEGIN

PY091148 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] The Chilean Air Force will build an airstrip in the Antarctic. The work has been assigned to a contractor who has already recruited specialized workers for this type of job.

Two (Hiller) helicopters will be sent to the frozen continent at the end of the month. Thus, our country will exercise sovereignty over its part of that vast region.

GOVERNMENT CIRCLES VIEW PANAMA'S REJECTION OF TREATY

PA091440 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The report the Panamanian National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives has rejected the treaty which grants Colombia rights of transit through the Panama Canal has caused great commotion among government circles. As is known the treaty was signed by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas and Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores during the meeting of Presidents Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Aristides Royo in Onteria on 22 August. The reports from Panama do not indicate the number of votes which determined the rejection of the treaty.

The United States and Panama had established the canal's neutrality in the 1977 treaty. It was also established that Colombia and Costa Rica would have right to free transit of their warships and troops without payment of tolls or duties. That treaty would be in effect even after 1999 when the canal passes to Panama. The Panamanian Foreign Ministry has not issued an official statement regarding the rejection of the treaty.

Turbay To Reexamine Treaty

PA100315 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota-- esident Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today accepted in principle a request from the Panamanian National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives to reexamine the Ozores-Uribe Vargas treaty that maintains Colombia's rights in the Panama Canal.

As a result of the decision reported exclusively to this radio station at noon today, Colombia's transit rights, which are also enjoyed by Costa Rica, will end eventually.

Turbay Ayala said he is waiting to be informed through regular channels about the extent of Panamanian determination to begin working to solve the situation that has emerged. The president said he is willing to improve the Ozores-Uribe Vargas treaty, which was signed on 22 August in Monteria by the two foreign ministers in the presence of Presidents Turbay of Colombia and Royo of Panama.

The Panamanian Assembly has demanded that a limitation be placed on the benefits Colombia enjoys.

In line with the Urrutia-Thompson treaty of 1914, Colombian ships passing through the canal are subject only to the same restrictions as Panamanian ships.

The Urrutia-Thompson treaty and the Ozores-Uribe Vargas treaty authorize the transportation of war materiel through the canal in case of confrontation.

Former President Misael Pastrana Borrero, traditionally opposed to yielding rights, noted that Colombia's geographic rights have been curtailed and limited. Pastrana accused former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen of being responsible for this situation. Pastrana has asked Lopez, who is in Parita, to explain his behavior to the Colombian people.

Former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa has also criticized the action. Following the signing of the treaties, he said the Uribe-Ozores treaty will be substantially changed.

AFP: IEFTIST GROUPS TO FORM BROAD FRONT, ISSUE DECLARATION

PA112029 Paris AFP in Spanish 1937 GMT 11 Nov 79 PA

[By Farid Camel]

[Text] Bogota, 11 Nov (AFP)--Political sources here said today the Colombian left will establish a broad front similar to those in Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, thus creating a strong opposition while the two traditional parties, the liberal and conservative parties, are undergoing a profound crisis.

The front will include the Communist Party, the Independent Liberal Movement, Popular Democracy, the National Opposition Union, one sector of the National Popular Alliance (founded by former President Gustavo Rojas Pinilla) and the Firmes Movement (inspired by writer Garbiel Garcia Marquez).

According to spokesmen for the organizing nucleus of the front, a joint declaration will soon be issued announcing the establishment of the front.

The declaration will be issued as soon as the ideological controversies which so far have prevented rapprochement among different leftist forces are overcome.

According to political observers, establishment of the front will have an important impact on the Colombian political scene at a time when Colombians' confidence in the leaders of the traditional parties is deteriorating.

Experts recall the violent criticism recently expressed by former Liberal Party President Dario Echandia, 84, of his own party.

Echandia said that there is a de facto military regime in Colombia despite the fact that Liberal President Julio Cesar Turbay is a civilian.

According to the former president, Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho has become a dictator, while the Liberal Party is in a state of obvious decadence.

The makeup of the broad front will be established in the next few hours at the end of the first convention of the Firmes Movement which is being attended by representatives of the other leftist organizations.

Spokesmen for some of these movements indicated that the left realized that its crushing defeat in the past elections when Turbay was elected was the result of division in its ranks.

According to those spokesmen, the understanding which has now been achieved will definitely led to the birth of a true and strong opposition to confront Colombia's obsolete traditional parties.

BRIEFS

OIL SHARES PURCHASE--Bogota, 7 Nov (EFE)--The Colombian Petroleum Enterprise (ECOPETROL) has bought the Texas Petroleum Company's shares in this country. Negotiations were conducted with the U.S. company's branch office in Rio Panama. Colombia originally held 50 percent of Texas Petroleum's shares. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1615 GMT 7 Nov 79 PA]

COTTON FUND PROPOSAL--Through Agriculture Minister German Bula Hoyos, Colombia today proposed to the International Consultative Committee on Cotton that a regulatory reserve fund of the product be created in order to enable the committee to control the supply and price of cotton. The fund would be financed by all countries participating in the cotton market in proportion to their participation. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nactional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Nov 79 PA]

CFP PROVINCIAL BOARDS ASK BUCARAM TO CALL CONVENTION

PA091751 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Guayaquil--The 14 provincial boards of Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], which asked CFP leaders Asaad Bucaram to call a special national convention in Cuenca on Saturday at 1600, have warned that if their statutory request is not heeded, they will hold a national assembly of provincial boards anyway and adopt pertinent decisions.

The boards said they seek to unify all CFP sectors which have become divided as a result of the internal problems faced by the party. It is for this specific reason that neither Bucaram nor Jaime Roldos Aguilera, CFP national head for political action, have been invited to the meeting in Cuenca. The boards wish to be free to deliberate without any pressure at the convention.

It was also disclosed the provincial boards have declared themselves in a state of alert in view of coup preparations which are becoming evident in the country and in order to defend President Roldos' constitutional government.

Bucaram Denies Receiving Request

PA091751 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guayaquil--Assad Bucaram, leader of Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], has firmly denied that 5 or 14 provincial CFP boards have asked him to call a special national convention, a request he would have been dutybound to heed. Had this happened, the CFP political leadership would have adopted the necessary steps.

Bucaram added: In his capacity as top CFP leader and duly empowered by CFP bylaws, he has called a special national convention for Guayaquil on 10 November at 1600 at the party's office to review the country's and CFP's political situation and adopt appropriate decisions.

Bucaram made it clear no one is entitled to ignore his prerogatives as party leader and much less to speak of pacts with the CID [Democratic Institutionalist Coalition] and the Social Christian Party. What does exist, he said, is an understanding in the legislature which involves no ideological commitment of any kind with the Ecuadorean Conservative Party. This understanding was approved by the national leadership and confirmed by the CFP convention. Approval was unanimous in both cases.

Asuay CFP Plans Convention

PA092230 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Cuenca--A national convention of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] will be held here on Saturday. The head of the CFP leadership in Asuay, whose faction was rebuked by CFP leader Assad Bucaram, said its only objective is to seek unity within the party. The political leader reported that 17 of the CFP boards in Asuay have promised to attend. Only three remain which support Bucaram, he said. The convention will issue resolutions to name two commissions to visit Bucaram and President Jaime Roldos Aguilera, respectively, in order to seek a final solution to the party's internal squabbles. It was learned that this will be the last attempt to achieve unity. After this, nothing more can be done. The meeting in Cuenca is intended to achieve unity within the party. The leaders said that if this is not achieved, there will be a final split. The agenda also includes an analysis of present policy and lifting of sanctions.

RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIAN REGIME 'NOT YET CONSIDERED'

PA111211 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2314 GMT 10 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 10 Nov (EFE)--Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya said today his country has not yet considered recognition of the new Bolivian regime of Col Alberto Natusch. Garcia Bedoya noted that the Bolivian coup was "quite unfortunate" from the viewpoint of Andean fraternity. The Peruvian minister made this statement when he received the foreign ministers of Colombia and Spain, Diego Uribe and Marcelino Oreja, who are here to attend the Andean foreign ministers meeting. He expressed hope that the situation will normalize itself by democratic means so that Bolivia may again join in the talks on the creation of the Andean foreign ministers council. He also expressed confidence that the Bolivian coup will not harm the Cartagena Agreement. He said he knew the new Bolivian Government will send Gen Alias del Monte to meet with Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez. He added that it is possible that a communique will be issued at the end of the foreign ministers meeting on Monday.

Regarding the signing of the agreement for the creation of the foreign ministers council, Garcia Bedoya said the decision will have to be made jointly by the foreign ministers of the four countries. The council is to have a coordinating role to determine the political ramifications of the agreement, he added.

Referring to the presence of Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja at the meeting, Garcia Bedoya said "it has special significance; he is discussing and sharing with us our concerns and hopes." Thus, he continued, Spain is helping to realize the aspirations of Latin America and the Andean Pact.

Referring to his announced nomination for president of Peru, the foreign minister said he has not yet made a decision but that he would do so in the next few days, in which case he would have to resign, according to electoral law. Garcia Bedoya defined himself as "a man without a party" when he was asked if he would get the support of the APRA party.

Although there is no official agenda, the meeting of Andean foreign ministers will examine the Bolivian problem and the creation of the council of Andean foreign ministers as its main topics.

PCP CONGRESS ELECTS MEMBERS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PA111358 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Nov 79 p 4 PA

[Text] Communist leader Jorge del Prado Chavez and 53 other leaders were elected to the PCP Central Committee by 600 delegates at the seventh national congress of the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP]. Del Prado was elected secretary general last night. His election was followed by 18 minutes of applause at the site of the meeting, the headquarters of the National Federation of Civil Construction Workers.

Visibly moved, del Prado, who has led the PCP for 14 years, said: "These democratic and fraternal elections demonstrate once again the unity and combative militancy that exist at this difficult moment in Peruvian history and in the advance of progressive political forces." Del Prado also said the election of the members of the Central Committee is a demonstration of confidence in and support for the plans and programs approved at the congress, which ends tonight.

The main purpose of the congress was the [evaluation of the] political report and the ideological theses which were approved unanimously, particularly the political policy followed by the PCP in 1968-75.

DEFENSE MINISTER RANGEL DENIES COUP RUMORS

PA102058 Paris AFP in Spanish 1635 GMT 10 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 10 Nov (AFP)--Caracas papers reported today that Venezuelan Defense Minister Gen Enrique Rangel has denied reports that armed forces officials were implicated in an alleged conspiracy to overthrow President Luis Herrera Campins' government.

The minister said, on the one hand, no change in the Venezuelan High Command is foreseen and, on the other, no officers are under arrest except those who are in custody as a result of the corruption cases that were rapidly resolved by the military some months ago.

General Rangel noted that, like President Herrera, he has visited the country's military garrisons and there is complete military calm. The general said the Venezuelan Armed Forces are concerned only about developing the country, obeying the constitution and laws of the republic and fulfilling their military duty. He told newsmen they have no secret ambitions.

He said the rumors of a military coup are designed to bring together groups that have envisioned a military coup in their minds. He said the military does not want a coup d'etat and does not want to follow the wrong path. He added: We want to cooperate actively in developing the country and building a great nation. He said the armed forces are optimistic "because we know we are part of an extraordinary people."

The defense minister has repeatedly denied all rumors of a military coup which have become more insistent because of the difficult political situation confronting the country. This situation has been alleviated by an unofficial agreement on wages increases reached by the main political parties, according to observers.

In fact, yesterday the Social Christian Party, COPEI, and the Democratic Action Party (Social Democratic), the main opposition party, through their delegates to the powerful Confederation of Venezuelan Workers (CTV), withdrew all support for the teachers' strike that was begun to demand wage increases.

It is expected that a wage law, which so far has been resisted by the business sector and is still officially opposed by the executive branch, will be passed by Congress in the next few days.

PRESIDENT URGES REJECTION OF ANTIDEMOCRATIC RUMORS

PA102020 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 4 Nov 79 p 1-D PA

[Excerpt] El Tigre, Anzoategui State, 3 Nov--"The government is watchful and alert. The government has its eyes open to all contingencies," President Luis Herrera Campins emphatically said here, on urging Venezuelans not to allow themselves to be "disconcerted and confused" by those he said are circulating rumors designed to undermine the stability of the democratic regime.

The chief of state made the statement at noon today while addressing over 1300 farmers and small- and medium-scale agricultural producers.

He had awarded them titles to the land they are working during a ceremony attended by civilian and military authorties of this area and the neighboring State of Bolivar.

In his speech and in statements made previously to newsmen on his arrival at San Tome airport, President Herrera Campins announced the government will ask Congress to reformulate the increases provided for in the proposed wage law.

The president reaffirmed the government's firm determination "not to permit the right to education of thousands of children and young people to be subjected to coercion with impunity by way of strikes." This was an obvious reference to new threats of teachers' strikes. He added this type of action seeks "an intolerable coercion of people and government." To enthusiastic applause from those attending the ceremony, held in suffocating heat in the covered gymnasium opened by the past administration, President Herrera Campins said that through the turnover of property to a much greater number than the 11,000 families scheduled by the IAN [National Agrarian Institute] and MAC [expansion unknown] for this year, his government is strengthening and consolidating its agrarian programs in all the country's productive zones. "This is being done by a president who is fulfilling his promises instead of just talking," the president said at this point in his speech.

Among the achievements of his government, the chief of state noted that Venezuela no longer imports salt and that the country has achieved a record production of 400,000 tons of rice. He said an additional 50,000 hectares of land will be used for sugar production during his administration in order to cover existing deficits in that area.

We are fighting a harsh battle with the cliques which have exploited and speculated with basic products such as meat and milk, the president said. He added: I ask the country to make a common effort, to fight profiteers as a united people and government.

With regards to the proposed wage increase law being discussed by Congress, Dr Herrera Campins said that in view of present realities, the government will propose a reformulation of the proposed wage increase levels in order to make them "the least harmful to both public and private sectors." He emphasized "nothing would be gained by an artificial increase in workers' wages if this caused the companies where workers are employed to close." He said this would be catastrophic, especially for small-and medium sized industries since the large companies, which became accustomed to monopolistic and oligopolstic profits during previous administrations, could perhaps successfully withstand what will undoubtedly be a great economic shakeup.

The chief of state harshly criticized those who are organizing "new strikes in the education area." He said that "each day of classes that is lost is a day of poverty for thousands of lower income families, families which send their children to public schools."

As a Venezuelan, as a popular political leader, as a ruler, the president said, I cannot nor am I going to casually allow youths and children, particularly children of poorer people, to lose classroom time.

At this point the president mentioned the need to have confidence and optimism in the consolidation and the perfectible march of the democratic regime. "We must have this despite the rumors which people who seek to disconcert and confuse may circulate. The government is watchful and alert. The government has its eyes open to all contingencies but, above all, it is convinced the country will respond, as it is indeed responding, to the effort we are making."

I am one of those who firmly believe in the need to increase wages and I have said so clearly and concisely. But I have said that I do not believe the proposed law is the best way to deal with this matter and that it is necessary to give these increases in such a way as to keep them from harming the government's social and economic investments and the private economy.

The chief of state said he is happy and content and added: "As always I am at peace, not nervous, but moved because I know that when a man of the people receives one of these 1,365 property titles, he will be realizing his great dream of knowing the land and what is on it--his house, his wife and his children--belong entirely to him."

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON COUNTRY'S CURRENT CRISIS

PA101822 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 4 Nov 79 p 4-D PA

[Article by Raul Agudo Freites: "The Ominous Uncertainty"]

[Text] Democracy is experiencing one of its worst crisis in 20 years. The system's parties are doing all they can to destroy it. Their leaders are fighting like boors among themselves and the people are losing respect for both politicians and parties.

Democratic Action (AD) has resorted to all the tricks it learned in 20 years in order to create problems for the Social Christian Party (COPEI). COPEI is defending itself fiercely by resorting to cunning, just as AD previously resorted to abuse and excessive power.

AD is foundering amid a fatal crisis and is desperately moving its pawns in the democratic ring: It protests and obstructs Congress, revives the forgotten class struggle, gives belated and forced lessons in ethics. For its part, COPEI is staging a sterile and grotesque debate which does not really interest the country, but only those who covet power in 1983. After 8 months in power this administration has gained a deplorable image. [Finance Minister Luis] Ugueto unleashed the storm currently rocking the country and then made a Pirandello-style exit. The president offered to create a government for the poor, but he is creating one for the rich. The end to price control, the uncontrolled economy, the free competition all increase the wealth of producers, speculators, intermediaries and cliques who laugh heartily at the consumer protection office's suppliers and grocers. The government lacks well-defined goals and objectives, even in those areas described as most important. The government is foundering between total inertia and epileptic seizures. Only two bright measures have resulted from the exhausting effort to rule: color television and the obligatory vehicle circulation ban. The economy ministers have exhausted their arguments and they are not heard even during the cabinet meetings. [Development Minister Dr Manuel] Quijada's presence can be felt among the other ministers due to the gnawing suspicions of [Confederation of Workers of Venezuela President] Jose Vargas and the Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry. One can also feel [Foreign Minister Jose Alberto] Zambrano Velazco's effort to implement [former Foreign Minister] Calvani's McCarthyist policy in the Andean area and in Central America. For his part, all of the chief of government's time goes into creating a personal ruling style. So far citizens have become familiar with three basic aspects of this style: an untarnished devotion, an unusual knowledge of popular sayings and an irrepressible appetite.

The system is being affected: Its weaknesses are becoming evident and the people are disavowing those whom they elected yesterday. The country is adrift and its institutions are deteriorating: Crime is increasing; corruption has surfaced above and beyond the tribunals and the committee investigating the illegal use of public funds by public officials and employees while the price of goods continues spiraling. An ominous uncertainty has spread over the country, the type of uncertainty that encourages the Carujos and the Natuschs.

VENEZUELAN OIL PRODUCTION CANNOT MEET NEW U.S. DEMANDS

PA130028 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2122 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 12 Nov (LATIN)--Venezuela cannot substantially increase its oil production to supply the U.S. market in the face of the suspension of oil purchases from Iran ordered by President Jimmy Carter today, a spokesman of the Energy and Mines Ministry said this afternoon.

German Chacin, Energy and Mines Ministry press office spokesman, said Venezuela is currently producing more than 2,340,000 barrels of oil per day. This is 96 percent of its production capacity, and it does not have a significant surplus to enable it to supply a greater demand.

Chacin said that on other occasions Venezuela has been able to act as an emergency supplier, but is in no position now to meet the U.S. demand for the 500,000 to 700,000 barrels it imported from Iran daily.

Venezuela's oil production capacity is 2.4 million barrels per day. When Iran decided to suspend its production early this year, Venezuela increased its production to 2,390,000 per day in view of the greater demand. Venezuela petroleum experts described this decision as dangerous.

TECHNICAL AID TO NICARAGUA DISCUSSED

Official Addresses Seminar

PA112031 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1751 GMT 11 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 11 Nov (LATIN)--Venezuelan policy toward Nicaragua is an expression of solidarity and support for the institutionalization of freedom and democracy on the continent, Asdrubal Aguiar, director general of the Foreign Ministry, said here yesterday. The official spoke at Simon Bolivar University at the opening session of a seminar on cooperation and technical assistance to Nicaragua in the areas of oil, energy, geology and mining. The seminar is sponsored by the Energy and Mines Ministry.

Among those participating in the sessions are Rodrigo Reyes, legal adviser to the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction; Carlos Zarruck, deputy minister of industry and commerce; and Alejandro Rodriguez, deputy minister of foreign trade.

Deputy Foreign Minister Aguiar said the seminar is being carried out within the framework of programs of bilateral cooperation promised by the Venezuelan Government in Managua when the Latin American Economic System (LAES) established a task force on the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

President Meets Nicaraguan Delegation

PA130316 Paris AFP in Spanish 0044 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 12 Nov (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins received a high-level Nicaraguan delegation here today that reported the difficulties the Nicaraguan Government is facing in the field of energy. The Nicaraguan leaders noted that their country imports 14,000 barrels of oil per day, all from Venezuela, and requested special treatment in paying for those oil imports in view of the economic crisis they are facing. They said the Venezuelan chief of state was very receptive and promised to study the matter promptly. The group was comprised of Rodrigo Reyes, legal adviser of the Nicaraguan Government junta; Carlos Zarruck, deputy industry minister; Alvaro Guzman, deputy foreign trade minister; Alejandro Rodriguez, deputy planning minister; Guillermo Selva, director of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute; Arnulfo Martinez, transportation director; Alvaro Murillo; Ramiro Bermudez; Roberto Urroz and Jaime Rios.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES EMBASSY IN IRAN, PERSONNEL LEAVE

PA122028 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2003 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Nov (EFE)--Mexico announced today the temporary closing of its embassy in Iran due to the situation in that country, the Foreign Ministry has announced. According to the Foreign Ministry, all embassy personnel, headed by Charge d'Affaires Miguel Angel Orozco, have already left Iran. The ministry added that it will provide all necessary guarantees for the continued operation of the Iranian Embassy in Mexico.

NO CHANGES FORESEEN IN RELATIONS WITH EL SALVADOR

PA100102 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2232 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (EFE)--Mexico will maintain relations with the Salvadoran Government, Foreign Relations Secretary Jorge Castaneda said here today. The foreign secretary said during a news conference that his country "had not recognized the new government, but neither had it denied it recognition."

"We have simply applied the Estrada doctrine," he added. In this manner, according to Castaneda, Mexico has continued exerting its right to decide "without issuing a judgment prior to recognition or nonrecognition," of a new regime.

Mexico maintains its embassy in the Salvadoran capital following the military coup which ousted President Carlos Humberto Romero.

RELATIONS WITH GUATEMALA TO BE MAINTAINED

PA100100 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2237 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (EFE)--Mexico has not considered severing relations with Guatemala due to accusations of human rights violations in that country, Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda said here today.

The Mexican foreign secretary was asked during a news conference if his country would sever relations with the Guatemalan regime as it did with Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime in Nicaragua. "International relations cannot be based on maintaining relations only with similar regimes that respect human rights," he said. He added that in some cases the human rights situation may be "serious" but "not so serious." However, he said he was not referring specifically to Guatemala. "I am not referring to any country in particular," he said. He also said there are "many nations" where human rights are not respected.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CAMPORA CASE

PY101737 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0818 GMT 10 Nov 79 PY

[By Ricardo Ritter]

[Excerpt] Mexico, D.E., 10 Nov (LATIN)--Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda has conceded that the Argentine Government's refusal to issue a safe-conduct to former President Hector J. Campora "has affected the good relations between the two governments." Castaneda termed the Campora case "an irritating issue" in Mexican-Argentine relations.

He discussed the case of the former Argentine president--who sought refuge at the residence of the Mexican ambassador in Buenos Aires--at a press conference held exclusively for Mexican journalists.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REJECTS TRANSIT TREATY WITH COLOMBIA

PA090448 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1822 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives has rejected the treaty granting Colombia special rights of transit through the canal. The treaty had been signed by the Panamanian and Colombian foreign ministers, Carlos Ozores and Diego Uribe Vargas.

The newspaper LA REPUBLICA today reported that the representatives decided to review the treaty and to put a deadline on it because the existing treaty grants these special rights in perpetuity. This treaty was signed 22 August in Monteria, Colombia, under a declaration signed 4 years ago by Gen Omar Torrijos, who was Panamanian chief of government at the time, and the presidents of Colombia, Venezuela and Costa Rica, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, Carlos Andres Perez and Daniel Oduber Quiros, respectively.

Colombia originally obtained privileges to transit the canal in a treaty signed with the United States. The treaty stated that Colombian warships could go through the canal without paying tolls or duties. These special rights presented an obstacle during the negotiations, which eventually ended with the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties in 1977.

The Torrijos government had agreed to grant the same privileges to Colombia once it assumed control of the canal, under the condition that Colombia renounce the privileges granted in the treaty with the United States. Costa Rica, which borders Panama, was also entitled to the same privileges under the 1975 agreement.

However, the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives is opposed to Colombian warships and troops going through the canal without paying tolls or duties, much less granting the the privilege in perpetuity, LA REPUBLICA reported.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES LIFTING OF GASOLINE RATIONING

PA080242 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The national government today lifted the gasoline rationing decreed on 15 August. The announcement was made during a news conference given by the deputy minister of commerce and industries, Oscar Osorio, who said the government's decision is effective today.

Deputy Minister Osorio and Engr Victor Fabrega, representative of the Panama refinery, emphasized that the naton's consumers cooperated during the rationing period and that this made it possible for the refinery to rapidly rebuild its reserves.

The regular gasoline consumption in Panama is 4,980 42-gallon barrels daily while consumption of oil byproducts in general amounts to 18,000 barrels daily. In order to meet this demand, Fabrega noted, the refinery must process 44,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

The rationing, the two officials pointed out, permitted capital savings of from 20 to 30 million balboas. During that period, Deputy Minister Osorio explained, the public's decisive cooperation made possible a rationing rate of 18 percent, which considerably exceeded the rate fixed by the national government.

COSTA RICA

ARREST WARRANT ISSUED AGAINST U.S. FBI CHIEF

PA111900 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1802 GMT 11 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government has issued an arrest warrant for the chief of the FBI Office for Central America and Mexico for his alleged involvement in the illegal departure from this country of two American residents of Costa Rica.

Immigration officials aided by the FBI took Paul James Van Brocklin and Puerto Rican Jose Santos Jimenez out of this country by force.

According to official spokesmen, an arrest warrant has been issued for FBI chief agent Stanley Pinentel. Pimentel cannot leave the country either, but he apparently has sought refuge in the U.S. Embassy.

Pimentel has been charged with illegally depriving Jimenez and Van Brocklin of their freedom. The arrest warrant was issued by the fourth district judge.

Four immigration agents are currently on trial for surreptitiously taking Jose Santos Jimenez out of the country.

Several judicial investigation organization officials are looking for those responsible for taking Van Brocklin to the United States against his will.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA--Mrs Maria Elena Chasul has been appointed Costa Rican ambassador to Colombia effective 16 November. Mrs Chasul had been President Carazo's assistant since May of last year. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA]

AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA--A cultural and scientific exchange agreement was signed yesterday by the Costa Rican and Romanian Governments. The agreement is effective until 1981 and calls for sending Costa Rican students to Romania for specialized training. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 27 Oct 79 p 8-A PA]

EL SALVADOR

ARMED MEN KIDNAP DAUGHTER OF NICARAGUAN DIPLOMAT

PA130159 Paris AFP in Spanish 0142 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Nov (AFP)--According to unconfirmed radio reports, the 2-year-old daughter of a Nicaraguan diplomat was kidnaped here today by unidentified individuals. According to initial reports, armed individuals intercepted Carlos Fonseca Somarriba's car, near Cojutepeque, 40 km southwest of San Salvador, on the Inter-American Highway. They pointed their guns at the Nicaraguan diplomat and abducted his little daughter.

Fonseca was traveling through El Salvador. He was on his way to Mexico on an official mission, it has been reported here. So far, there has been no information concerning the identity or motives of the kidnapers.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUA REPORTEDLY ASKED TO WITHDRAW AMBASSADOR

PA101256 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The military government has asked Nicaragua to withdraw its ambassador in Tegucigalpa, Ricardo Wheelock Roman, because he has committed irregularities in the exercise of his diplomatic functions, it was officially announced today.

Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso said he had formally presented the petition to his Nicaraguan colleague Miguel D'Escoto after having met with him in Managua.

Government Communique

PA101455 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Nov 79 PA

[Text] In view of the fact that erroneous reports have been published in several of the country's mass communications media maintaining that Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso went to Nicaragua to apologize to the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction for several incidents involving the alleged provocation of the Nicaraguan ambassador in Honduras, the Foreign Secretariat today issued a press release clearly explaining the reasons for the trip and the topics discussed during Perez Cadalso's meeting with the Nicaraguan foreign minister.

The document states the following: The Information Office of the Foreign Relations Secretariat informs the domestic and international public of the following regarding the visit Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso made to Nicaragua on 6 November.

The purpose of the visit was to exchange views with the Nicaraguan Government regarding bilateral relations and to clarify certain disturbing matters which have been affecting those relations. The Honduran minister held a working meeting with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto. The talks were very cordial.

Minister Perez Cadalso emphatically and categorically rejected a Nicaraguan Government charge of alleged violations of Nicaraguan airspace by Honduran combat units. He added that the Honduran Air Force has carried out its routine maneuvers in the last few days exclusively within the airspace of the Honduran state.

The Honduran foreign minister discussed repeated violations of Honduran territory by Nicaraguan regular forces. The Nicaraguan Government has admitted to these violations and claimed they were made by error.

The Honduran minister reiterated the military government's willingness to continue to return Nicaraguan property--both public state goods and private property--in conformity with agreements reached at the Guasaule summit meeting on 12 September 1978 and provisions of Honduran law.

Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso emphasized the generous and humanitarian treatment which Honduras has been extending for more than 1 year to refugees from the previous and the present Nicaraguan Government. He noted the advisability of having Nicaragua absorb the greater portion of those people, who constitute a burden to Honduras. In addition, he noted, during the most critical part of the Nicaraguan civil war, Honduras gave refuge to over 50,000 persons.

The problem of the Nicaraguan ambassador in Tegucigalpa, Dr Ricardo Wheelock Roman, was discussed in passing.

The headquarters of the Honduran Armed Forces has published a document responding to statements made by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Cmdr Tomas Borge implicating our country. The armed forces statement explains that the members of our diplomatic representation have been in Honduras since July. They returned after our ambassador Col Alfonso Flores Guerra was arrested and held for 12 hours. Since Lt Col Erin O'Connors, defense attache of the Honduran Embassy, returned to Honduras during that period, he cannot have been involved in conspiracies in Nicaragua.

Regarding the invasion force from Honduran territory which was allegedly crushed by the Sandinist army, the armed forces note that it is important for Tomas Borge to identify the border point at which it crossed and the date, place, details and results of its contact with Nicaraguan forces.

In addition, the armed forces statement denies that the Honduran Air Force has violated Nicaraguan airspace, since all surveillance flights take place within Honduran sovereign territory and the professional competence of the pilots assigned to this task precludes geographical error.

One portion of the statement denies that former National Guardsmen of the previous Nicaraguan regime are being incorporated into our military forces, since the Honduran Army does not need foreign forces to swell its ranks.

In addition to the denial that invading forces had entered Nicaraguan territory from Honduras, the armed forces document emphasizes that we will not permit hostile incursions against the Nicaraguan Government to be launched from our territory, but at the same time, neither will we permit, under any circumstance, the entry of armed elements of any kind into our territory.

The document states in conclusion that the armed forces has informed the Honduran Foreign Ministry of repeated violations of Honduran territory by members of the Sandinist army, as well as other inexplicably provocative actions.

Severing Relations 'Not Considered'

PA122326 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1918 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA

[By Gustavo Rubi]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Nov (LATIN)--Honduran Government and Justice Minister Col Cristobal Diaz Garcia said today that Honduras is prepared to extradite alleged Nicaraguan war criminals if the Managua government can present sufficient evidence.

Diaz said that if a break in diplomatic relations between the two governments occurs it would have to be initiated by Nicaragua since the Honduran central government has not even considered it.

Honduran-Nicarguan relations have deteriorated in recent months due to a series of charges concerning Sandinist incursions along the border and Hunduran violations of Nicaraguan airspace. Diaz said: We will not allow our territory to be violated, just as the Nicaraguans would oppose such actions.

The Honduran minister said there is no evidence that there are any Nicaraguan war criminals in Honduras. He said no Nicaraguan refugees belong to any organizations that would indicate they are war criminals.

We have the means of extraditing them as long as there is sufficient evidence, Minister Diaz said referring to the 3,000 Nicaraguan refugees in his country.

In a newspaper interview published here today, former National Guardsmen of deposed President Anastasio Somoza's regime said they are not plotting a counterrevolution against the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Government has accused former National Guardsmen of planning to invade Nicaragua. However, the guardsmen say all they want is to be allowed to return to their country, where they will dedicate themselves to work. They have said their main source of concern is that they know nothing about their relatives in Nicaragua.

Last week, the Honduran Red Cross turned the Nicaraguan refugees over to an interministerial program that will assist them during their stay in Honduras.

GRANTING OF PERMITS TO VISIT EL SALVADOR PROHIBITED

PA091405 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Government and Justice Ministry has prohibited the granting of travel permits to El Salvador citing the adoption of security measures as the reason.

Despite the conflict that has existed between Honduras and El Salvador since 1969, numerous people have constantly traveled to that country. Nonetheless, it is now felt that El Salvador's current internal situation in the wake of the change of government has created an unstable climate in which the transit of people through that nation cannot be guaranteed.

PEASANTS TO INVADE LAND TO SPEED UP AGRARIAN REFORM

PA121957 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1738 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--While the Honduran military triumvirate says it is seeking ways to speed up the agrarian reform, the National Union of Peasants (UNC) has announced it will soon begin a series of land invasions in several parts of the country.

According to the military junta spokesmen, the land invasions planned by UNC are illegal and seek to destabilize the government.

The UNC leaders for their part have retorted that there is no need to exert pressures to destabilize the military government because "it is already unstable." They have also demanded the right to carry out these invasions in order to speed up expropriations and "destroy feudal landholdings."

UN leader Marcial Euceda has warned the military regime that land will soon be occupied in six departments. According to Euceda, this decision has been made because the peasants have been deceived by the National Agrarian Institute, which offered them land in those places but has not kept its promise.

The military government has admitted it has not kept its 1972 promise to distribute land to the peasants, but claims it is seeking alternatives. When the armed forces came to power, they promised to distribute 600,000 among the peasants, but only a few months before turning power over to a democratic regime, not even half this amount had been expropriated.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES NEW INCURSIONS BY HONDURAN PLANES

PA092006 Paris AFP in Spanish 1930 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 9 Nov (AFP)--Nicaragua today charged Honduran military planes carried out new incursions over its territory last night. Cmdr Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, made the accusations at a time of tense relations between Nicaragua and Honduras. He did not indicate the number of planes involved or the distance they penetrated into Nicaraguan airspace.

Borge Says Border Reinforced

PA111912 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1839 GMT 11 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge has disclosed here that this country has reinforced its border defenses in the north "to prevent Honduran military planes from continuing to violate national sovereignty."

Speaking at the "Carlos Fonseca Amador" seminar of Latin American newsmen which closed today at the Camino Real Hotel, Borge said Nicaragua has installed antiaircraft batteries to prevent further incursions.

In a recent news conference, Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS), said that at the time of the first violation of Nicaraguan airspace "the Honduran warplanes were within the range of our Sandinist rifles, but we acted with prudence because of our desire to maintain friendship with that country."

Minister Borge, who is also a member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), said these provocations and the harassment that a certain sector of the Honduran Army is practicing against Nicaragua are a part of an overall plan detected by the Nicaraguan authorities.

He emphasized however, that "we are not going to fall into the trap. You Nicaraguan and Latin American newsmen have been and will continue to be at the head of our Sandinist revolution to defens our fatherland from these criminal maneuvers hatched by the enemy of mankind." Commander Borge identified this enemy as "imperialism in conspiracy with elements of Somozism organizing in Honduras to attack us."

He later predicted that "very difficult times are approaching for the revolution the Nicaraguan people generated to win their liberation and real independence."

The seminar is sponsored by the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua (UPN) and the Latin American Federation of Newsmen (FELAP).

Ambassador Withdrawal Denied

PA122155 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has denied that it has withdrawn its ambassador to Honduras. Foreign Ministry spokesman Elijio Alvarez Montalban said no document of any kind has been received from the Honduran Foreign Ministry requesting the withdrawal of Ricardo Wheelock Roman, Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government ambassador to Honduras. Therefore, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has emphatically denied reports appearing in the local and foreign press and has reaffirmed Companero Wheelock Roman in his post.

Government Says Problems 'Passing'

PA100447 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2328 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The border and diplomatic incidents between Nicaragua and Honduras were described today by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, as "passing conflicts that will be solved." The Nicaraguan leader explained that when conflicts refer only to certain sectors they are considered as "passing" and are not given importance within the scale of priorities.

Speaking before newsmen attending the first Carlos Fonseca Amador Latin American journalism seminar inaugurated today in Managua, Ramirez Mercado recalled the Honduran people's tradition of giving aid to Nicaragua. He said that during the revolution and after the Sandinist triumph, workers, peasants and members of the "Committee of Honduran Solidarity With Nicaragua" supported the Nicaraguan struggle.

He added that today's conflicts involve only certain Honduran sectors and, therefore, "if there was a scale of priorities passing conflicts would rate only zero."

"This does not mean," Carlos Ramirez Mercado added, "that the Government of National Reconstruction will not be firm when dealing with the violation of our sovereignty or territorial integrity."

He added that there are irresponsible individuals "who would like us to muzzle our radio and television and call people to arms. However, we will not follow this path because we are responsible and not chauvinist."

The state of Honduran-Nicaraguan relations was also examined by Nicaraguan Army Commander in Chief Humberto Ortega Saavedra. The military commander said there is a type of journalism that is "becoming obscenely rich" by waging a campaign against Nicaragua. He said this type of "profit-oriented journalism" only serves to strengthen reactionary attitudes.

The seminar's inauguration was also attended by Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and widow of journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, "martyr of public freedoms" in Nicaragua.

Many Latin American journalists are attending the seminar, among them are Eleazar Diaz Rangel, president of the Latin American Federation of Newsmen [FELAP], Baldomero Alvarez Rios, a FELAP official and deputy director of Radio Havana Cuba. Newsmen's delegations from all of Central America and other South American countries and international organizations such as the Third World Study Center are also attending.

POLITICAL GROUPS OPPOSE HONDURAN AGGRESSION

PA100403 Paris AFP in Spanish 2222 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Nov (AFP)--Several Nicaraguan political groups called a general alert today in view of tense relations with Honduras. Meanwhile, government organizations prepared protest demonstrations.

The Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] has been at odds with the Sandinist government and has demanded the immediate organization of the council of government. It set aside its differences today and took the initiative in supporting the government in any emergency, with arms if the need arises.

Antiaircraft guns, their crews on the alert, were placed on the roofs of several public buildings in the area where the commemoration of the third anniversary of the death of Carlos Fonseca Amador was taking place. Fonseca Amador was one of the main figures of the Sandinist revolution.

The PCD said all Nicaraguans must prepare for the maximum sacrifice in the defense of the revolutionary conquest in case the aggressive attitude of Honduran sectors becomes a concrete threat against the Sandinist government. The PCD said if it becomes necessary to take up arms all Nicaraguans should be ready to do so.

The statement was made shortly after Cmdr Daniel Ortega denounced a second violation of Nicaraguan territory by Honduran aircraft and added that Nicaragua will not tolerate further provocations.

Social Security personnel said they will demonstrate on Saturday to publicly support the Sandinist government in view of the threat from Honduras.

Commander Ortega insisted that the Honduran Government of Col [as received] Policarpo Paz is not behind the actions against the Sandinist government but that Somozist sectors have entered into an alliance with the Honduran military, who greatly admire deposed dictator Anastasio Somoza. These military sectors, Ortega concluded, want to attack the Sandinist revolution because they fear the Honduran people may follow its example.

NEW AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR EL SALVADOR

PA120250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2332 GMT 11 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua's new Ambassador to El Salvador Francisco Quinones Reyes left today for that country. He is the Sandinist revolutionary regime's first representative to the Salvadoran Government, which has just undergone reorganization. Nicaraguan political and diplomatic sources said Ambassador Quinones had been appointed because of the changes occurring in El Salvador at this time.

El Salvador is ruled by a civilian-military junta which intends to begin making substantial changes toward establishing true democracy. This has long been demanded by the people and revolutionary organizations, which had already decided in favor of an armed struggle when President Carlos Humberto Romero's regime was overthrown by a coup.

The Nicaraguan Government is expecting democratic changes to occur in El Salvador. Nicaragua supports the democratic aspirations of the Salvadoran people and revolutionary organizations.

20 U.S. ARMY DOCTORS TO ARRIVE SOON

PA062057 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army has accepted an offer from the United States to send 20 U.S. Army doctors to Nicaragua, Cmdr Humberto Ortega Saavedra has announced. According to Commander Ortega, the doctors will arrive soon and will be sent to several areas throughout the country to help solve people's problems.

He explained that the U.S. delegation will consist of 10 teams of 2 doctors each, who will be provided with portable laboratories, field hospitals, medicine and other medical equipment. The U.S. Army doctors will stay in Nicaragua for an indefinite period of time. When they return to their country, they will leave their equipment behind. It will then be used by our Sandinist army, Ortega added.

BORGE DENIES LINKING EL PUEBLO TO CIA

PA041916 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 27 Oct 79 p 3 PA

[Text] "I have never said that EL PUEBLO is financed by the CIA and by the Somozists, but rather that it is rumored that it is financed by the Chinese," Commander Borge told our reporters regarding an article quoting him in this regard.

"How is the newspaper supported?" Borge asked EL PUEBLO reporters. They answered truthfully: "In addition to the sale of the newspaper, we do general editorial work and the workers make some small sacrifices."

This reveals the false campaign that has been waged against us. We reiterate our invitation to any person who has doubts regarding our poor resources to come to our installations and see for himself.

COUNTRY TO PURCHASE, PROCESS, MARKET PETROLEUM

PA020355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0049 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua will participate for the first time in the marketing of petroleum. It plans to refine it here and distribute it domestically.

At least this is one of the objectives of a Nicaraguan Government mission which will leave on Sunday for Mexico, Moises Hassan, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said here today. Hassan said that the Nicaraguan mission intends to purchase petroleum in Mexico and then process it at the "Esso Refinery" in this capital. He added that in the past the government did not participate in the local marketing of petroleum products.

Up to now, he added, the transnational company has purchased the petroleum, refined it and marketed it domestically. However Nicaragua's policy will be to purchase petroleum on behalf of the government which will then refine the crude and participate in its marketing.

He said that Nicaragua consumes 15,000 barrels of petroleum a day. It spends $100 million on petroleum imports yearly and this is a considerable sum for a poor country. He said that the purchase of crude is on the increase and that this has caused concern among government circles. Therefore alternate strategies are being accelerated in order to obtain energy from geothermic and hydroelectric sources and decrease dependency on crude imports.

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN--The Nicaraguan Government yesterday signed $11.5 million loan agreement with the FRG. The money can be used to purchase machinery anywhere in the world. The loan is for a 30-year period with 2 percent interest and a 10-year grace period. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Nov 79 p 5 PA]

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--The new Polish and Colombian ambassadors to Nicaragua, Jozef Klasa and Fernando Navas de Brigard, respectively, presented their credentials to members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 79 PA]

HAVANA REPORTS ON U.S. PENTAGON FALSE ALARM

FL121301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The Pentagon has alleged that the recently ordered false alarm in response to a hypothetical nuclear attack against the United States was due to a malfunction of a computer at the U.S. Air Defense Command Center in the State of Colorado. The U.S. Defense Department report points out that the malfunction occurred when a magnetic tape which signals through the control radars that an enemy attack against the United States is imminent had been programed into the system by mistake. The computer message was received at several antiaircraft defense command posts in the United States and Canada. During the next 6 minutes, the period of time the alarm lasted, six B-101 bombers from the (Commox) Air Force Base and several F-106 aircraft based in Oregon and Michigan, scrambled and began a search for the alleged infiltrating enemy bombers.

Some political sectors noted the irresponsibility of the action committed by those who operate the computers of the U.S. nuclear antiaircraft defense system, which set in motion a chain of events that could have led to a world catastrophe of unforeseen consequences.

REPORTAGE ON VISITING SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION

Delegation Arrives in Havana

FL100144 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Nov 79 FL

[Text] A Soviet military delegation headed by Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, arrived at 1600 hours in our country at the invitation of Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR].

The distinguished visitor was met at the airport by Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the PCC Central Committee and FAR vice minister-chief of the Central Political Directorate, as well as Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice minister-chief of the Revolutionary Navy; Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and vice minister-chief of the Revolutionary Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense; Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, chief of Soviet military specialists in Cuba; and Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov.

Calls on FAR Ministry

FL101348 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Nov 79 FL

[Excerpt] During his stay in our homeland Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev and the delegation he heads will visit sites of historical interest, economic centers and military units and will meet with Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR--political workers.

Shortly after his arrival in Havana yesterday the Soviet military delegation paid a courtesy call at the FAR Ministry. Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, member of the PCC Central Committee and first vice minister-chief of the General Staff, received the visitors with whom he had a fraternal meeting. Others attending were Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana and other top FAR officers, the USSR ambassador to Cuba, the head of the Soviet military specialists in our country and Buivi Ordzhonikdze, army, naval and air attache of the USSR Embassy in Cuba.

Visits Marti Monument

FL101921 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 79 FL

[Text] This morning Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, member of the CPSU and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, laid a floral wreath at the monument to national hero Jose Marti located in the Plaza de la Revolucion. The distinguished visitor was accompanied by Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice minister-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR--Central Political Directorate, other FAR chiefs and officers and Vitaliy Vorotnikov, USSR ambassador to Cuba.

Later, Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev toured the site of the Granma memorial located at the Museum of the Revolution. There he was received by Lt Col Thelma Bornot, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and history section chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate. Lt Col Nelson Martinez Amador, director of the Museum of the Revolution, gave the visitor an extensive briefing on the installations and historical aspects regarding the objects on display there. Army Gen Aleksey Yepishe and the delegation accompanying him presented various objects to the museum's directorate including a miniature replica beautifully modeled after the cruiser Aurora. During this visit the distinguished visitor was accompanied by Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice minister-chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate.

Following this the Soviet military delegation laid a floral wreath at the Soviet Internationalist Mausoleum located on the outskirts of the capital.

Further Activities

FL121319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Accompanied by his delegation and Cuban hosts, Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev laid a floral wreath at the Soviet Internationalist Soldier Mausoleum, located on the Mediodia Expressway near the town of Valle Grande. The Gen Maximo Gomez Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], Academy was visited by the delegation headed by Army General Yepishev. At the center the visitors were welcomed by Col Juan Pujol, director of that military training center.

During their stay at the academy, the visitors were extensively briefed on the center's characteristics and the courses being taught. They also visited the Hall of Combative Glory and other modern installations. The delegation of the Soviet Army is visiting our country at the invitation of FAR Minister Army Gen Raul Castro.

ANILLO, OTHERS BID FAREWELL TO PUERTO RICANS

FL091736 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The four Puerto Rican patriots who spent more than 25 years in U.S. jails have ended a 9-day visit to Cuba made in response to an invitation of the party Central Committee. Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel, Irving Flores and Oscar Collazo left Havana for San Juan, Puerto Rico, with stopovers in Panama and Venezuela.

The heroic visitors were seen off by Foreign Vice Minister Rene Anillo; Jose Arbesu, section chief in the America Department of the party Central Committee; and Jorge Lopez, chairman of the Committee for Freedom of Puerto Rican Prisoners and director of the newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE.